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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 KHANH LE,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE
14 CO., et al.,

15 Defendants.

CASE NO. C14-0028JLR

ORDER

16 Before the court is Plaintiff Khanh Le's "Motion for a Protective Order." (Mot.
17 (Dkt. # 5).) Mr. Le asks the court to issue a "protective order" against Defendant
18 Fireman's Insurance Company ("Fireman's") to stop Fireman's from "committing any
19 further actions against [him] or [his] wife" (*Id.* at 1.) Mr. Le alleges that he has
20 been threatened by an attorney representing Fireman's and that the same attorney
21 committed fraud and perjury against him. (*Id.* at 2.) He claims that "Fireman's . . . has
22 me under surveillance [sic] and has a falsified bench warrant for my arrest out of

1 California. I am in constant fear. I have nightmares every night. I need a protective
2 order so my wife and I can safely get the medical care we need.” (*Id.* at 3.)

3 The court liberally construes Mr. Le’s request as a motion for a temporary
4 restraining order (“TRO”). This is not an ordinary request for a protective order such as
5 is contemplated by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in the context of discovery. *See*
6 Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c). If the court treated this as an ordinary motion for protective order
7 under Rule 26(c), the motion would be denied because discovery has not yet begun and,
8 indeed, the defendant has not even been served in this action. (*See Dkt.*) However, the
9 court has an obligation to liberally construe pleadings brought by pro se litigants.
10 *Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 54 (9th Cir. 1995). This motion, in substance, resembles a
11 motion for a TRO asking for injunctive relief against Fireman’s; the court will construe it
12 in that way.

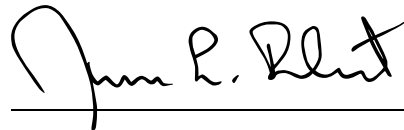
13 Thus construed, the motion is DENIED. To show that a TRO is warranted, a
14 plaintiff must demonstrate that (1) the plaintiff is likely to succeed on the merits; (2) the
15 plaintiff is likely to suffer irreparable harm absent a TRO; (3) the balance of hardships
16 tips in the plaintiff’s favor, and (4) the injunction is in the public interest.¹ *Winter v.*
17 *Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008); *Lockheed Missile & Space Co.,*
18 *Inc. v. Hughes Aircraft Co.*, 887 F. Supp. 2d 1320, 1323 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (standard for a

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20 ¹ In the Ninth Circuit, courts also apply the so-called “serious questions” test. *See*
21 *Alliance for Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1134-35 (9th Cir. 2011). Under that test, a
22 district court may grant injunctive relief if there are serious questions going to the merits of the
plaintiff’s claims and the balance of hardships tips sharply towards the plaintiff, “so long as the
plaintiff also shows that there is a likelihood of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the
public interest.” *Id.* For the reasons stated below, Mr. Le has not met this standard.

1 TRO is the same as standard for a preliminary injunction). Mr. Le's bare allegations
2 establish none of these factors. Most notably, Mr. Le has not demonstrated that he has a
3 plausible claim against Fireman's, let alone that he is likely to succeed on the merits. Nor
4 has he offered any reason why the balance of hardships tips in his favor or why an
5 injunction would be in the public interest. In short, he has made no showing that he is
6 entitled to the relief that he requests.²

7 Accordingly, Mr. Le's motion (Dkt. # 5) is DENIED.

8 Dated this 31st day of January, 2014.

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JAMES L. ROBART
United States District Judge

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20 ² In addition, TRO motions are rarely granted without notice to the adverse party. *See,*
21 *e.g., Reno Air Racing Ass'n, Inc. v. McCord*, 452 F.3d 1126, 1131-32 (9th Cir. 2006). Under the
22 Western District of Washington's local rules, TRO motions without notice are disfavored and the
moving party is required to serve all motion papers on the adverse party unless the requirements
of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) are met. Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 65(b)(1). Mr.
Le has not given the court any indication that he gave notice to Defendants or that he has
satisfied Rule 65(b)'s requirements.